The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Com. Vanderbilt's Brokers Suspended.

Protest Against Aggression upon the Public School System.

Reception to Delegates to the Evangelical Alliance.

Address of Welcome by the Rev. Dr. Adams.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1873.

The Public School Question.

The Academy of Music in Brooklyn was filled last evening in every part by citizens assembled to protest against any aggression upon the public school system, and to take measures to secure its permanency. A number of clergymen were on the stage. The principal speaker, in his address, said: "We demand high schools, so that Protestant children will not be compelled to complete their education in Roman Catholic academies and colleges. We demand a Normal school, more school libraries and the Bible in the public schools. There should be no sectarian appropriation, and all religious and charitable institutions should be placed on a like footing with other property, owners alike subject to assessment and taxation."

Reception to Delegates to the Evangelical Alliance.

The delegates who are to attend the sixth annual session of the Evangelical Alliance were received this evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. On the platform of the large hall in which the reception took place every seat was occupied by foreign delegates and many of the prominent men of the city, and in other portions of the building not even standing room could be obtained. The interior decorations were graceful and elaborate. The flags of all nations, symbolical of the cosmopolitan character of the conference, were interlwined with happy effect, whilst over the platform were placed, in largegilt letters, the names of such prominent reformers as Calvin, Wyckliffe, Bunyan, Edwards and Knox.

About 9 P. M. the chair was taken by W. E. Dodge. After the rendition of the hymn "From all who dwelt below the skies" by the audience, and the reading of the Lord's Prayer by Rev. Dr. Lansing, of London, Rev. Dr. Adams was introduced by the chairman, and, on advancing to the front of the platform to deliver the opening address, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He thought it a pleasure, in the name of their British people of the country, to address words of welcome, not only to those present from this country, but to those from abroad. Some of the delegates were known as personal friends for a long time, while others were known to their world of scholarship for the furtherance of a good book, as well as the writer of a good Christian hymn, was at home in every part of the world. The projector of some useful successful schemes of Christian benevolence was welcomed as a friend wherever there were Christians to worship. Pleasant it was to grasp the hand of those with whom they had been long, though unspoken, in sympathy, but they came now not as strangers, for they were all fellow citizens of the saints and of the household of God. He welcomed them most heartily to America, her churches, her pulpits and her homes. The event of the evening marked an advancing epoch in the great drama of human history. The hemispheres were separated by the mighty billows of the Western ocean, but as time advanced they saw how more and more they were united in the one great plan, purpose and providence. The old perpetuates itself in the new, and the new was not a sudden creation. As one traveled over the continent he could not help noticing that European history had not been lost even into the soil. He claimed that America had a right to the fame of every patriot and scholar and philanthropist of the old world. [Applause.] Gone did not join in person the expeditions to the American coast, but Colmb, Knox, Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer and Hooper were all living in America to-day John Hampden did not cease to live when he fell, for that noble statesman still lived in the land. The good old cause for which Algernon Sidney prayed with his latest breath on Tower Hill in London did not perish when he was beheaded. It seemed to him as if the audiences were connected with events that took them back to the ashes of Huss and the olden times, and it seemed as if the air were filled with the spirits of the mighty dead, the common ancestor of all bidding them to behold with gratitude those institutions of the land which were the result of the fruit and of the agonies of those long since gone. A free religion, free Bible, free schools and free souls were the legacy of the past to the present. The great themes of discussion were to be Christian faith, life, works and Christian hope. Whatever was of essential value would, in the course of time, become the property of all. There was no private property in good thoughts, good deeds and good men. The great names associated with scholarship, piety and philanthropy were common property, and could not be subdivided. All inventions would, in the course of time, become universal. He regretted to say that many of those who were expected to grace the meeting by their presence had departed this life, but he was certain if the spirits of the departed were conscious of what occurred on earth there were many who were not indifferent to a scene like the present.

His reference in feeling terms to Dean Alford, Bishop McIlvaine and others, whom death had carried away, and concluded by welcoming most warmly and cordially the foreign delegates.

Lord Alfred Churchill, of London, was next introduced. In a few well chosen remarks he thanked them for the warmness of their reception and read a congratulatory address from the London branch of the alliance to the New York branch.

He believed that the results of the conference would be felt far and wide throughout the civilized world, and assured them that the people in Great Britain were fully in sympathy with them.

Rev. Dr. Stoughton, of London, was next introduced, and after expressing his thanks for the hearty welcome, said England and America spoke the same language, and it was reserved for them to spread the gospel.

Remarks were made by Dr. Fisch, of Paris, Rev. S. Coveleo, of Geneva, Dr. Dorner, of Berlin, Dr. Christlieb, of the University of Bonn, and others.

Vanderbilt's Brokers Suspended.

The suspension of George Byrel Grinnell & Co., bankers and brokers, is announced. The firm is known as Vanderbilt's brokers.

George Byrel Grinnell & Co. were successors of George B. Grinnell & Co. This house has been in existence only a month, Mr. George B. Grinnell being a special partner in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. They were largely interested in Lake Shore and Western Union, and it is understood that their failure is owing to the heavy shrinkage in those stocks, which they are carrying. The late Horace F. Clark was a special partner in the old house, and it is said that within a few days the widow of Mr. Clark has placed a large amount of securities in their hands to enable them to go on, but they were too badly pressed by their creditors and obliged to close. The creditors of the firm have been enjoined, and the tedious delay will probably last up about 41,000 shares of Lake Shore for at least three months, because the parties holding these shares for this firm's account are enjoined from selling or disposing in any way of the stock in their possession. Although the immediate effect of this failure has been to make the market stronger, yet the injunction on the holders of collateral securities will increase the difficulty of brokers in borrowing hereafter, and render buying on a margin nearly impossible. Grinnell says the firm can and will pay every dollar, and that the failure will not affect other houses to any great extent. It is uncertain whether the firm will resume or not.

Fight at a Picnic.

The police of the third precinct of Jersey City were on a target excursion yesterday to Carlstadt. In the evening some of them were in a garden where the German brewers were holding a picnic. It was thought an insult had been offered to one of their ladies, and a desperate fight followed, in which knives, clubs, bottles and glasses were freely used. Nine or ten policemen and about twenty Germans were wounded, some severely. To-day warrants were issued for the arrest of some of the Germans.

Suit Against Jay Cooke.

In the case of Simon Kaufman vs. Jay Cooke & Co., in which the plaintiff appeals for the removal of Cooke as receiver in charge of the property, on a charge of being an interested party and insolvent, the counsel of Cooke decides that the individual members of the firm were insolvent, and the motion was denied.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, a committee was appointed to organize a tribunal of Commerce. A proposition to unite with the Edbroad Board of Trade was referred to a committee.

A Suspended Firm Enjoined.

Judge Blatchford, on complaint of Henry Myers, has issued an order citing George B. Grinnell & Co. to show cause why they should not be declared involuntary bankrupts. The firm is enjoined from disposing of property, &c.

SPORTING NEWS.

Yachting.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The yacht race between the yachts of the New York Yacht Club for two cups presented by Commodore James Gordon Bennett, worth $500 each, was sailed today over the club course, from the Narrows to the lightship and return, about forty miles. The cups were won respectively by the schooner Eva and Sloop Vision.

POLITICAL.

New York Democratic State Convention.

UTICA, October 2.—The Democratic Convention met this morning, and the resolutions were read. series opens by inviting the co-operation of all citizens who agree with the Convention in certain fundamental principles enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, including the support of State Governments in all their rights, and the supremacy of civil over military authority. The Congressional salary bill, the members who voted for it, and all who have taken back pay, and also President Grant, who signed the bill, are denounced, and the repeal of the bill demanded. The Republican party is pronounced utterly unworthy of the confidence of the people for having permitted the Credit Mobilier frauds to pass unpunished, in which two Vice Presidents, more than one of the United States Senators, and five Chairmen of the five chief committees of the House of Representatives were guilty participants, and two of the foremost defenders of which have been rewarded by that party's head, one with a foreign mission, and one with the use of Federal patronage to elect him Governor of a neighboring State. The interference of the Federal authority in the affairs of Louisiana is denounced, and a resume of traffic is demanded which shall stop enriching one section at the expense of other sections. Specie payments are also demanded.

Resolved, That in the midst of these widespread calamities and the general distress we scout the President's pill for panic—more inflation, more subsidies, more ballooning—and we point the country to the true remedy and cure in the tried and historic principles of the old Democracy, applicable throughout to our national, State and municipal life, which limit and localize most jealously the powers entrusted to public servants, which enforce honesty and frugality in public and private affairs, which prescribe equal taxation for all and currency as good as gold, and we hold out to the farmers of the United States the right hand of fellowship in their just resistance to the exactions of monopolists and their just demands for these great reforms.

The resolutions are closed by recognizing the Liberal Republicans as worthy coadjutors, and by the assertion that that party having inaugurated a system of low tolls and cheap transportation, against the violent opposition of the Republican party, reaffirms its policy at this time.

After the resolutions were read, cheered and adopted, the Convention proceeded to nominate a ticket. Diedrich Willers, Jr., and Judge Charles Wheaton were nominated for Secretary of State. The name of the latter was subsequently withdrawn, and Willsra nominated by acclamation.

Asher C. Nicholson was nominated for Comptroller, Daniel Pratt for Attorney General, Thos. Rains for Treasurer, Sylvanus S. Sweet for State Engineer and Surveyor, James Jackson for Canal Commissioner, and George W. Mullaugh for State Prison Inspector.

After cheers were given for the ticket and platform, and the usual thanks to the officers were voted, the chairman, ex Governor Seymour, made a short address, congratulating the delegates upon the work they had done. He said, also, that the Democracy took the lead on the great subject of cheap transportation by sure and practical means, lifting canal taxation off from fuel and lumber, and making necessary a reduction charges on competing railroad lines. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

LETTER FROM PENN TOWNSHIP.

Verona Borough and its Surroundings—Present Appearance and Future Prospects—Homestead Terrace and Sandy Creek.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, September 24, 1873.

I, in common with many of your readers, have been much interested in the accounts which have appeared in your columns, from time to time, of the various towns, boroughs, &c., in the vicinity of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and as no one has described this locality, its advantages, prospects, and its beautiful situation and surroundings, I will attempt it, although I would take an abler pen than mine to do any thing like justice to it. And permit me, Messrs. Editors, to say that when my memory goes back to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny as they were forty years ago, I scarcely realize that to-day they are the same cities when "Grant's Hill," where the Court House now stands, was in the suburbs; and I have skated on ponds, in my boyhood, not far from the Gazette office.

The borough of Verona, as most of your readers are aware, is situated on the Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley Railroad, formerly called nine miles from the city of Pittsburgh but now some two miles east of the city line. I take the first place on the railroad after leaving Sharpsburg bridge, where a town or city could be built, the river hills coming down abruptly to the edge of the river from the bridge to Verona a distance of some four miles. At this point the river hills dwindle away, and a beautiful section of country opens to the view, composed of first and second bottoms, with beautiful rounding hills in the back ground, all fertile and most of them cultivated to their summits. At this place Plum Creek debouches into the river. A branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad goes up the valley of Plum Creek some five miles, up the valley of Plum Creek some five miles, where it forks, one branch going to Turtle Creek and the other to Sardis, and then to Brush Creek.

Verona is a beautiful place, and its surroundings are picturesque in the extreme. The view from the hills in the rear of the town, looking down upon the valley of the Allegheny river, with the hills on the opposite side, and the valley of Plum Creek, with the hills on each side, is grand and beautiful. The view from the hills on the opposite side of the river, looking up the river, is also beautiful. The view looking down the river is not so fine, as the hills are not so high, but the view looking up the river is grand and beautiful. The view looking down the river is not so fine, as the hills are not so high, but the view looking up the river is grand and beautiful. The view looking down the river is not so fine, as the hills are not so high, but the view looking up the river is grand and beautiful.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1873.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson county.
STATE TREASURER,
ROBERT W. MACKEY, Allegheny county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WALLWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side.)
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
R. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KIGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh, 3 years.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair, 2 years.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNUM, Baldwin.

BONDS at Frankfort 66¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 42½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¾.

REGISTER and pay your TAXES THIS WEEK!

THE Modocs are to be hung to-day at ten o'clock. Their crimes have been such, that little sympathy is expressed in their behalf.

WE are gratified that our impression that the petition relative to Forbes street looked to reducing the width of the pavement was erroneous. The proposition is to have the road bed forty feet wide.

GENERAL NEGLEY has always shown very decided attention and intelligence in caring for the interests of his District. His influence in having forwarded from Washington $200,000 in small notes, to relieve the necessities of our merchants, is not only commendable in itself, but valuable as showing his ability to serve his constituents, when occasion arises.

THE large amounts of currency shipped West, for crop-moving purposes, represents a cause of the stringency in the money market at the East. The crops are being moved eastward quite rapidly, and once this cause for the prevailing financial drain is met, we shall be likely to see the usual ease in finances restored. But so long as crops are being moved, there must, of necessity, be disturbances felt, as the unusual drain breaks in upon the regularity of business, and the concentration of currency at the East.

THE Democracy of New York, in lively council assembled, have been preparing for the great autumn contest. Unhappily, ill-feeling and division between the factions rules the hour. They have, of course, made Horatio Seymour chairman of the State Convention, as he is a Tammanyite of the most approved pattern. The war between the rival factions of the Democracy must weaken them, but worse than all, will be the prominence given to Tammany, corrupt as it is. We can see no reason why the Republicans should not easily elect their ticket.

THE fuller particulars we get of the yellow fever at Shreveport, the more harrowing the scene appears. The city is a city of death. The Howard Association are working faithfully and nobly, but their means and supplies are becoming exhausted. Very little aid is now reaching them from any quarter. New York and Philadelphia sent a mere pittance, which was soon exhausted. Baltimore, heretofore so generous and responsive to any distress in the South, has sent nothing as yet to the most necessitous case that has appealed to it since the war. Pittsburgh has done very little. We might, considering our nearer ties, be as generous as New York or Philadelphia.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER has just died at the advanced age of seventy-one years. He early began to develop the qualities and tastes which have since yielded him his reputation and honors. His best pictures embody, among others, the following subjects: "The Return from Deer Stalking," exhibited in 1837; "None but the Brave Deserve the Fair," "Sir Walter Scott and his Dogs," "The Otter Speared," "The Stag at Bay," "The Drive, Shooting Deer in the Pass," "The Random Shot," the "Illicit Whisky Still," "Highland Music," "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner," a sheep dog watching by the coffin of his dead master, "High Life" and "Low" a "Distinguished Member of the Humane Society," "The Shepherd's Prayer," and many others.

IF MATTERS continue as they are there will be open war between the great guns of the Democracy of New York. Apollo and Tammany have never been famed for their friendliness toward each other. In the palmy days of the past, when prosperity shone upon their stealings, and the great lights of Tammany grew rich by robbing poor and rich alike, there was inveterate hatred toward the Apollos. Now that Tammany is under a cloud, Apollo imagines it ought to be recognized, but Tammany yet has enough influence with the Democracy to refuse it a hearing. So Apollo retires from the council of the braves, and sends warning that it has buried the pipe and dug up the hatchet, and will now make war on Tammany. Success, say we, to its enterprises.

A PECULIAR complication has arisen in Mississippi. The Attorney General, Morris, and the Governor, Powers, have joined in the conclusion that an election for Governor cannot be legally held this year. This arises from certain differences which are said to have sprung up between the ins and outs. General Ames was nominated for the Governorship after a severe struggle, and the present list of office-holders was left out in the cold. This is said to be the cause of the new turn that has been given to affairs. It is certainly strange that the authorities who knew of the arrangements for the canvass, and took part in them, did not earlier discover that an election could not be legally held. The affair wears a suspicious look. The probabilities are that the canvass will be abandoned.

WE ARE gratified at the clear and elegantly phrased resolutions adopted at the meeting at Lafayette Hall, on Wednesday evening. The address of General Chester contained a clear explanation of Louisiana affairs, and shows plainly the evil *animus* of the Warmouth party. The Republican party has always been the earnest friend of the colored race. From the days when, beaten at the polls and abused in public prints, it championed the rights of the colored race till now, it has readily conceded them advantage after advantage. As one of the resolutions intimates, it has done more than it promised. And we are confident that this spirit will continue to control it in the future. We say these things in view of the efforts of the Democracy to draw the colored people into a position of antagonism to the Republican party. There is no reason for such antagonism, and it should not be for a moment encouraged. We are gratified that in Allegheny County they are ready to come to the front and clearly state their views, and refer to the favors received from the now dominant party of the country.

THE *Post* inadvertently pays a compliment to the greenback system by inquiring, "Who can get them?" We know that they are hoarded up by the people, which is the cause of the prevailing scarcity of currency. But would this be the case were there a lack of confidence in them? In the Democratic financial panic of 1857, the question was, How shall we get rid of our currency? Everybody wanted to get rid of wild cat bank notes. They sold them for twenty per cent. of their face, before suspensions occurred, and afterward these notes were worth no more than so many rags. We saw, a day or two since, enough of such notes to make a little fortune. Had they been greenbacks, the owner would not have suffered. Then a man who had $10,000 in the bank paper then current was commiserated on his loss. Now a man who has $10,000 in current bank notes can realize one per cent. bonus for them. We heard, but a day or two since, of this per centage being paid for currency. We again note the difference between the panics, as illustrating the effect of the financial systems of the rival parties. The Democratic panic took bread from the poor and brought loss to the people. The Republican panic improves the condition of those who have greenbacks, and does not injure the poor.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Up to the present, the canvass for the tickets, State and local, in this State, has been remarkably tame and uninteresting. But little asperity has been shown, and but little interest manifested. So far as we remember, Republican papers have made no effort to assail the Democratic candidates on the State ticket. Realizing that they were not likely to receive a strong support in the State, no disposition has been manifested to subject them to severe criticism or unfair mention. Nor have the Democratic press done more than give the stereotyped support to their candidates that is usually deemed necessary, when unpopular men are in nomination. A few spurts of opposition toward the Republican candidate for State Treasurer have been made, but they have amounted to little. A sensational story as to losses suffered during the panic was given brief life, but it was so speedily disproven that it did not even obtain general circulation. No serious attack has been made on Judge Gordon, our candidate for Supreme Judge, as indeed none can honorably be. As the canvass is so nearly closed, we judge that what we have said, will fairly illustrate what will be the features of the canvass till its close.

This being the case, it will simply be a matter of organization and getting out votes whether the vote be large or small, or the Republican majority considerable or not. That both its candidates on the State ticket will be elected we do not for a moment doubt. If there is apathy in the Republican party there is also in the Democratic, and probably in this particular they are evenly balanced. The outside tickets in this county will probably draw relatively as much on the Democracy as the Republican party. In Clearfield, the Democracy are divided, and have rival tickets in nomination. Elsewhere in the State they are disaffected, and nowhere do we see special vigor or activity among them. We do not imagine that they will develop great strength.

Yet with all these facts before us, and with the somewhat anomalous condition of political affairs in mind, we urge, with all possible earnestness, that our friends look to the details of organization usual in excited times, and be prepared for any emergency that may arise. Especially do we urge that arrangements be made to get out a full vote. With all the effort possible there will be a falling off, but let it be as little as may be. If there is any danger whatever, it comes from this source. In one sense a political party is like an army in the field and in the presence of an opposing army. It may be strong, confident, and if aroused, fully able to overcome its foe in a contest; but if careless and off its guard, is liable to suffer defeat through a sudden onset of the foe. The Republican party in this State, when fully aroused, is amply able to beat the Democracy; but who can tell what dangers it may incur, if lethargic and careless.

The work of organization, too, has reference to party drill and control. The habit of carefully inspecting its strength and marshaling its forces, yearly, or as often as occasion may require, is important and valuable. The time will come in the future, when all its energies will be needed, in order to success. No one can predict what combinations may develop in the future. Nor can we tell what necessities will be upon us, to battle new and unlooked for forces. The principles of Republicanism are worthy an effort, year by year, and merit unceasing watchfulness in order to their continued success. We do not doubt, were there any fear for the success of the ticket, that the most vigorous measures would be immediately resorted to. We do not see in the existing lethargy any lack of fidelity to our candidates—but simply a confidence that all will go right without effort. Friends, do not depend on this. Complete at once the details of organization, and be prepared for the battle.

POLITICAL NOTES.

MR. ALLEN, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is said to eat with a hay-fork in order to secure the vote of the grangers.

AMONG the suspended banks must be counted Nathaniel P.. of Massachusetts, and he is not expected to resume very shortly.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

THE indications are that Senator Casserly will be re-elected to his seat in the United States Senate from California, notwithstanding the great popularity which Governor Booth is supposed to have.

EX-GOVERNOR BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN is walking about the streets of St. Louis, apparently just as independent as though he had never been defeated in running for the office of Vice President of the United States.

ACCORDING to a Western authority, the hay-seed politician isn't a circumstance to the hay-seed editor. While the one burdens into advising that grass be properly cured as a preventive of hay fever, the other knows better, and has the vocabulary of the farm and barn-yard at his tongues end.

THE New Orleans *Times* says the Mississippi river is the channel for the cheap transportation the Western farmers want. Taking the extreme northern point, St. Paul, it says corn can be delivered via river at Liverpool at eighty cents a bushel, while via railroad, lake and canal to New York it costs 107 cents.

SINCE the disturbance in financial matters the money order department of the postoffice has greatly increased its business. Persons fearful that checks would not be honored in legal tenders by the banks, have gone to the postoffices and sub-stations and received orders for the maximum amount allowed to be drawn by one person in one day, in the full assurance that their orders would be cashed in legal tenders. The receipts from the issue of orders at the Philadelphia postoffice on Monday were $80,417.47, and the disbursements $53,080.95.

IN OHIO Republicans, Democrats and Third Party men seem to consider it a propitious time for exhibiting their independence, and the judges and clerks of elections will have no easy job, on the night of October 14, in counting the "split" and "scratched" tickets that will find the ballot-boxes. The wisest observer of the political weather-signs cannot forecast the "probabilities" of election day. What political shades of Legislature will be evolved from the chaos of tickets to be voted it is impossible to make even a good guess at. The election of Noyes as Governor, however, is a forgone conclusion.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL GEORGE, the recently deceased chief of the Onondaga Indians in New York State, was employed by the Government as a runner during the war of 1812. In this capacity, while carrying dispatches for the commanding officer of Fort Niagara to Canandaigua, he is said to have performed the almost incredible feat of running a distance of 115 miles between the rise and set of sun and returning the same distance on the next.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE anniversary of the independence of Brazil was celebrated on the 7th ult. There was a great festival in Rio, and the city was illuminated in the evening.

SINCE the suspension of their banks, the people of Louisville have ceased to sing "Cheer, boys, cheer;" but are now rushing through the streets to the tune of "Rally round the banks, boys!"

TWO young ladies of La Crosse were standing by the side of a ditch, thirteen feet wide, which they didn't know how to cross, when their escort said "snakes!" and they cleared it at a bound.

A POSTAL card was received at Portland, Me., recently, having a dollar bill sewed on one side of it, and directly above the bill was written, "If this is stolen, it will be after it leaves the Kittery postoffice."

DISPATCHES from St. Petersburg report that a rupture has occurred in the relation between the Governments of Russia and Japan, growing out of the question of the proprietorship of a portion of the Saghabin Island.

ONE hundred and forty girls, all under thirteen years of age, picking over rags in a New York warehouse, struck for higher wages the other day, made speeches, passed resolutions and went back to work at the same old figure.

OVER one hundred papers have observed, within the last few days, that "too many Cookes spoil the broth." This must inevitably introduce a new era in jokes, and hereafter all those that are of any special importance, will be patented.

DISPATCHES from all sections of Spain report and represent a much better feeling prevailing in the re-establishment of discipline in the army. The greatest confidence is entertained in the ability of the Government to suppress the insurrections.

A MAN who, for several months past, has busied himself expectorating or throwing liquorice juice on ladies' dresses in Albany, was arrested on Sunday night, and will be punished as severely as the law will permit. He is a brakeman, named Phillip Van Cott.

THE First National Bank of Parsons, Ks., and the First National Bank of the Dominion of Texas, are the only banks in the Southwest that have not failed or suspended. These banks have withstood the heavy runs, paid currency to all depositors, and are abundantly able to meet all claims.

A BOY, employed in a drug store in St. Johns, N. B., who was in the habit of tasting the various drugs sold by his employer, dropped dead recently, a victim to his curiosity. He experimented on the nutrious propensities of aconite and discovered, when too late, that it did not agree with him.

THE new Idria gold mine of California is said to be a favorite resort for ruffians and outlaws. The approaches to the mines are through long, narrow canons and the disposition of the gang are such that no one can enter without their knowledge, and they consequently have timely notice to get out of the way.

IT is officially stated by the new management of the Wabash road that the policy of that road will be one of harmony between the interests of the Wabash, Canada Southern, Lake Shore and New York Central roads, and that the company will not be managed in the exclusive interests of any one of its connections.

A FIRE in Toledo last Wednesday night destroyed D. N. Trowbridge & Son's barrel and stave factory. Loss $10,000; insurance $4,000. Another fire yesterday morning destroyed the manufactory for moulding picture frames, owned by Osborne, Chase & Swayne, also the Toledo Pump Company manufactory and Russel & Thayer's Novelty Works.

A DISPATCH from Fort Klamath says that Captain Jack and his associates will be hanged this morning at ten o'clock, sharp. They will all be suspended from one beam, and at a given signal will swing into eternity together. The execution will be public to all the Klamaths and neighboring Indians—a full view of the manner in which the law of the United States is meted out to transgressors.

THE old world may be beating us in the improvement of artillery, but in the manufacture of small arms we still have a certain superiority. The Berlin *News*, in describing a contract resently made by the Prussian government for the manufacture of 150,000 rifles at Suhl, says: "For this purpose machinery has been purchased in the United States of North America, and the Prussian Government has advanced considerable sums to pay for it."

THE last rail on the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas railroad has been laid, and it was announced that through trains would commence running Tuesday. The road runs from Cairo to Popular Bluff, in Butler county, and is seventy-one miles long. It connects with the Arkansas branch of the Iron Mountain road, and makes an all-rail route from Cairo to the border of Texas, thus giving an outlet to a large cotton region in Western Missouri and Eastern Arkansas. The initials of the name of the new road, "C. A. T.," have given it the name of the "Cat" route.

A VERY fruitful source of accidents in manufactories is the attempt to throw on belts while the pulleys are in motion. It is something that men will persist on doing, and, as it cannot be prevented, we can only aim to make it as safe as possible. The secret of the whole matter is to make the hand move as fast as the pulley. By bearing this simple rule in mind serious accidents may be avoided. It is always safer, however, to practice with short belts than with long ones. In putting on long belts the centre should be held up and the slack should be kept mainly on the taking-on side.

THE Pied Piper of Hamelin has been revived in Baltimore in the person of a genius who offers to capture and tanish from any premises all rats. His weapons of extermination are three black-and-tans, six ferrets, a net and a small boy. He visits a house, sets his net in a chosen locality, sets out on a foraging expedition around and through the house, and when he gets back to the point of departure, he has the satisfaction of seeing the small boy gazing with rapture on the ensnared victims of the search. His price is from five to ten dollars, and he warrants the place free for one year.

THE following story is related in connection with the run on the Union Trust Company in New York, last week. A long line of people were waiting to draw their money out of the institution. An excited individual offered a boy representing a commercial house, $50 for his place in the line, and afterward increased the bid to $100. The boy, loyal to his employers, would not sell his place for the tempting offer. A man ahead of him, however, responded, and said he would sell his place for $200. The money was paid him immediately, and the place was given up. As he walked away he said to a friend, "I had only $100 in that concern, and I think I have come out a little ahead."

IN view of the present iron scarcity in England, some of the papers are complaining of the absurdity of wasting it, as is done in tea. It is stated that a very large percentage of iron and steel filings is mixed with various grades of teas, especially in those coming from Canton. As it is a prime necessity in England to diminish iron consumption, the British freeholder very justly complains that he ought not to be compelled to drink it in his tea. The alarming feature of the practice is the possibility that the tea-drinking race of women may gradually become ironized, and no longer remain the delicate, interesting creatures they are now. Doctors build up their patients by putting them through a course of iron. What with iron medicines and iron teas, there is a fair prospect of hardening the whole female class in England.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE following figures of the number of pilgrims to Paray-le Monial may be taken as correct: First-class passengers, 249; second class, 457; third class, 58; total, 754.

THE *Jurnals* of Constantinople notices as a singular coincidence that the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia, and the Viceroy of Egypt are of the same age, the three having been born in the year 1245, of the Hegira, corresponding with the year A. D. 1830.

IT is stated that an immense structure to furnish lodgings to the poor at a low rent, is about to be opened in Moscow, Russia, and, in honor of the betrothal of the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna with the Duke of Edinburg, is to be called Prince Alfred of England's Home for the poor.

AN old man at Ivry, France, recently died of joy. He had been very poor all his life, when he was suddenly informed that he had fallen heir to a large fortune. The old man was greatly agitated by the news, and was hastening to the Mayor's office to sign some necessary papers, when he fell dead in the street.

DR. ADAM SMITH, in a paper read before the London Society of Arts, recommends the use of tea in the following cases: After a full meal, when the system is oppressed; for the corpulent and the old; for hot climates, and especially for those who, living there, eat freely or drink milk or alcohol; in cases of suspended animation; for soldiers who, in time of peace, take too much food in relation to the waste proceeding in the body; for soldiers and others marching in hot climates, for then, by promoting evaporation and cooling the body, it prevents in a degree the effects of too much food, as of too great heat.

PARENTS in America who expend large sums in marriage trousseaux for their daughters need only have their attention called to the example of parents at Aleppo, Syria, who, it appears from the report of the English Consul on the trade of North Syria for the past year, instead of tying up as least the half of their daughters' dowries in costly gems, are now content to give them on their marriage a few ornaments of European manufacture at a comparatively trifling outlay, and to hand over to their husbands the whole amount they can afford to settle on them for the purpose of trading with it.

SOME shocking facts were lately brought to light in the course of an inquest in the Gray's Inn Road, London. The dead person was a young woman, named Eliza Robinson, nineteen years of age, whose death was attributed to parental negligence. It appeared there was a large family, and the father of the victim alleged that he had done his best to procure her food. Medical evidence, however, showed that she had died of starvation; and it was proved that beef, supplied by the parish, had not been given her. In the end the jury found a verdict of manslaughter against the father and the step-mother.

THE food of the French workman is, as a general rule, substantially inferior to that to which the Englishman is accustomed. Many a French factory hand never has anything better for his breakfast than a large slice of common sour bread, rubbed over with an onion, so as to give it a flavor. For dinner, some soup, potatoes or carrots, and sometimes a small piece of pork, which costs about ten pence a pound; and for their last meal they eat the meat of which their soup was composed. With this frugal fare some drink only water, others half a bottle of cider, beer or wine. Bread, vegetables and fruit are generally to be obtained in France, both cheap and good, but meat is bad and dear.

A TRAVELER, writing of the women of the Sandwich Islands, says: "Their loose dress gives grace as well as dignity to their movements; and whoever invented it for them deserves more credit than he has received. It is a little startling at first to see women walking about in what, to our perverted tastes, looks like a calico or black stuff night-gown; but the dress grows on you as you become accustomed to it; lends itself readily to bright ornamentation; it is eminently fit for the climate; and a stately Hawaiian dame, marching through the street in black holaka—as the dress is called—with a long necklace, or le, of bright scarlet or brilliant yellow flowers, bare and untrammeled feet and flowing hair, compares very favorably with a high-heeled, wasp-waisted, absurdly-bonnetted, fashionable white lady."

THE mysterious murder in London has not yet been elucidated, and the coroner's jury has brought in a verdict of willful murder by person or persons unknown. "Last night," says the London *Times* of the 16th ultimo, "Abel Beer, another brother of Mrs. Cayley, examined the now connected body lying at the workhouse, and expressed himself very strongly of opinion that it is that of his sister. It will be remembered that one prominent mark on the body is that of a severe scalp or burn. He said that he well remembered the accident which caused this, she having spilt boiling water over herself in girlhood. This evidence is entirely contrary to the views of the Scotland Yard detectives. The brother who was spoken to at the inquest has, it is understood, got less inclined to doubt that the parts belong to his sister. The sight of the body is harrowing in the extreme, and one witness fainted on seeing the head."

PERSONAL.

THE "bearded woman" is dead, and her death was caused by violent and hopeless love for an actor.

GEN. JOHN J. KNOX and his wife, who reside near Utica, are expecting to celebrate their diamond wedding on the 7th of October.

ST. LOUIS claims to contain three citizens who are worth over $10,000,000, and seven others who are worth more than $1,000,000.

MRS. JAMES SYLVESTER, of Linconville, Me., is now knitting with a set of needles on which she knit stockings for the soldiers in the war of 1812, and also in the war of the rebellion.

A GEORGIA paper intimates that there is no danger of a duel between Johnson and Smith, because Smith wants to remain Governor till the end of his term, and Johnson wants to be Governor after Smith's term expires.

SENATOR SUMNER was in Boston on Saturday. His friends are trying to persuade him to give up his lecturing campaign, and will probably succeed, though he may prepare a lecture and deliver it a few times. His health is now very good.

THE Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Philadelphia, was chosen to the Professorship of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in Auburn Theological Seminary, at last Wednesday's meeting of the Trustees. The vacancy being caused by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Condit. The Professors' salaries were increased at the same meeting from $1,750 to $2,300.

WM. EVERETT, son of Hon. Edward Everett, formerly a lawyer and author, has been admitted to the ministry, and occupied one of the Boston pulpits last Sunday. It was his father who made the most elegant prayer that was ever offered before a Boston audience. He lacks his father's dignified eloquence, but has a fervor his father never possessed. It is said that Mr. Everett more than once regretted that he left the pulpit for public life.

THE following is told of Hon. John Hickman, of West Chester, and which from its general tone sounds very much like the truth: Shortly after the recent illness of Hon. John Hickman, Hon. Washington Townsend called on him, and wishing to encourage him, remarked: "Well, Hickman, I can't see that your appearance need trouble you." "No, Townsend," quickly replied the invalid statesman, "it doesn't; it is my *disappearance* that troubles me."

Prohibition County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
STATE SENATE,
JAMES MCCANDLESS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
SAMUEL GLASS.
Second City District,
A. N. MCGONNIGLE.
County Districts,
D. J. ROGERS, Mansfield,
JONATHAN GALLAGHER, Allegheny,
THOMAS H. RABE, Allegheny.
THOS. P. HERSHBERGER, South Side.
FRANK PATTERSON, Elizabeth Tp.
PROTHONOTARY,
ANDREW HARPER, Richland Tp.
TREASURER,
W. W. GREER, Verona Borough.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ISAAC MILLS, Sr., (3 yrs.,) Braddocks,
JOHN THOMPSON, (2 yrs.,) Sewickley.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM.
CORONER,
W. G. WARREN, Wilkinsburg.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
WILLIAMS ELLIOTT, Jefferson Tp.

Independent Labor Ticket.

STATE TICKET.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ISAAC G. GORDON.
STATE TREASURER,
FRANK M. HUTCHINSON.
COUNTY TICKET.
PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT.
THOS. C. LAZEAR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN H. BAILEY.
SENATOR,
JOHN M. DAVIS.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
JOHN LANG.
Second City District,
GEORGE CLAY.
County Districts,
WM. D. WOOLSLAYER,
BENJ. ROGERS,
JAMES L. CLINE,
A. G. THOBURN,
GEO. H. HUGHES,
PROTHONOTARY,
JAMES RICHARDSON.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ANDREW B. HAYDEN, 3 years,
JAS. G. MURRAY, 2 years,
JURY COMMISSIONER,
PETER O'HANLON.
CORONER,
JOHN L. WILLIAMS.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
SAMUEL STOUT.

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CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, R. Ralston, P. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

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HAIR RESTORATIVE, for cleansing, beautifying and promoting the growth of the hair, and a sure and permanent cure for baldness, prepared from the original receipt as obtained from Madame Davenport from an eminent physician of the U. S. Navy, who had used it in his practice for over forty years, and never found it to fail.

Mrs. S. A. Wagner & Co.'s Septa, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their personal appearance and adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—but we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "years and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

Browne's Drug Store
Cor. Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Rice Cultivation.

One of the curious vicissitudes consequent upon the change of Southern industries following the war is that which has deposed South Carolina from her pre-eminence as a rice-growing State, shrunk the secondary prominence of Georgia in the same, and given the cultivation a start in Louisiana that the peculiar formation of much land in Lafourcee, Terre Bonne, St. Mary's, St. Martin's, Calcasieu, Vermilion, and other parishes, is likely to augment. These are all between the Sabine and Mississippi rivers and adjacent to the Gulf; all alluvial, threaded with countless bayous, and hold ennumerable great and lesser lakes. The heat is sufficient, and adds the last condition necessary for rice culture.

The crop in this country was 73,635,021 pounds in 1870 against 187,167,032 ten years before; and last year Louisiana produced 12,000,000 pounds against 6,900,000 pounds the preceding year. The old rice-growing States made no inconsiderable gains over recent years, and yet the country imported 64,655,827 pounds, and would have absorbed more. The foreign demand is considerable, and American enjoys the highest reputation and commands the highest prices. The industry is profitable, and makes a region valuable that is otherwise rich only in alligators and water snakes. Not a few of the freed people have applied themselves where they will have restricted competition and great returns.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

Only about five hundred feet of the Hoosac Tunnel remain to be completed, and the contractors feel certain that the hole will be through by the middle of November. The Shanly contract will expire the first of next March, and it will then be discretionary with the Governor and Council whether it shall be extended six months longer. This extension will undoubtedly be granted, and it is doubtful if that will be time enough to get the railroad through in good running order. The Shanlys have had several obstacles to hinder their work. The freshets have caused considerable delay at times, and the numerous deaths in the tunnel from accidents have been unfortunate in a double sense, since all of the good men invariably close work when there is a funeral, and they rarely return to their labor for three or four days. The entire length of the tunnel is 25,031 feet, and the millions of money which the work represents, and its importance to railroads, will again make it the cause of a long and protracted fight in the next Legislature, unless the different railroad interests agree upon some just plan of settlement before the meeting of the General Court of 1874.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at prices as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
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Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

CHANDALIERS,
Brackets, Drop Lights and

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Of every description. All the new styles and colors, wholesale and retail. Also, GAS HEATING STOVES for heating bath rooms, offices, &c.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

FRESH STOCK.

FINE DRESS GOODS.

Our stock of Medium and fine DRESS GOODS contains the choicest Fabrics, Designs, Colors and Shades, carefully selected from first hands in the East, and are all marked at prices that secures to our customers a real bargain in every purchase.

Shawls, Shawls.

A full line of SHAWLS—Broche, Paisley, Stripe, Check, Plaid, Cloth and Thibet, Long and Square.

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Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Casing.
Lace Drapery, Window Shades.
Table Linens, Table Damasks.
Piano Covers, Table Covers.
Towels, Towelings, Napkins, Doyliss.
Crash, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts.
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Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, &c.

Men's Wear, Boys' Wear

A full stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., at unusually low prices.

Waterproofs, Repellants.

In all colors, Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black.

Alpacas and Mohairs.

Rare Bargains in these, in Black, Diamond and Brilliant Shades. Prices from 25c to 75c.

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New Dress Goods,
IN
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Bronze Shades,
Of all kinds of

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New Repps,
New Serges,
New Mohairs,
New Black Silks,
New Colored Silks,
New Mixed Goods,
New Suitings,
In every fabric at our usual

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Stock constantly replenished with all the novelties of the season.

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Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
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AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
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143 Smithfield Street,
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Foreign Exchange
Issued on all principal towns in Europe.
TICKETS ISSUED ON ALL
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From New York to Queenstown, Liverpool and Glasgow.
COLLECTIONS MADE
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

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Special agreements relating to interest made.
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Robt. J. Grier, C. Schleppi,
W. McKee, James Irvin.
MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1873.

Financial affairs had manifestly an improving tendency yesterday. Merchants are calmly accepting the situation and awaiting a return to ease and plenty in the money market, not expecting much help from the banks for a few days yet.

George B. Hill & Co. Bankers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Gold	110¾	110¾
U. S. 5%—1881—coupons	107	107
" 5-20—1865	108	108
" 5-20—1865,	109	109
" " 1865	111¾	111¾
" " new.	113¾	114
" " 1867.	113¾	114
" " 1868—coupons.	107¾	108¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾
10-40s' coupons	107¾	107¾
Currency 6's	109	110
New 5 per cents	107¾	108¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	89¾	90¾
Erie	51	51¾
R. R. & P.		22¾
C. C. & I. C.	31	32¾
St. Paul		36
Do. preferred	56	56
Michigan Southern	74	73¾
Ohio Central	41	41
North Western Common	41¾	42
Do. preferred	67	67
Rock Island	88¾	88¾
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	87¾
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	23¾
Union Pacific	19¾	19¾
Toledo & Wabash	45¾	47¾
Marion	110	110
Adams Express	50¾	51
American Express	57	58
U. S. Express	50	54
W., Fargo & Co. Express	59	59
Panama	98¾	99¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day: There is a much better feeling

Penna. Central	48¾	47¾
Reading	51¾	50¾
United Cos. of N. J.	110	110
Oil Creek	18	18¾
Lehigh Valley	56¾	56
Philadelphia & Erie	21	21
Pittsburgh & Erie	40	40
Central Transportation		

NEW YORK, October 2, 1872.

There was a better feeling in financial circles to day, and private advices report an improvement in some of the leading cities of the Union. Some bankers received telegrams from Cincinnati and other western cities to stop sending currency, and in a few instances advices were received of currency flowing this way. The outflow of currency to neighboring cities was stopped in many cases to-day. From the South it is reported that cotton is moving more freely on certified checks, and moderate amounts of currency were recently received from the North. Many leading railroads had large obligations due yesterday in the shape of interest and dividends, all of which were met promptly.

Money was easier at ½ per diem to the general run of borrowers and 7 per cent. to house now considered first class. Commercial paper, early in the day, was offered at 8@9 per cent., but later the price declined to 1@2 per cent., with large offerings. The Loan Committee of the Clearing House Association are now so well satisfied with the situation that they will not only not issue more certificates, but will begin to borrow a gradual reduction of the amount outstanding.

Sterling was lower, under an increased supply of bills against shipments of New York Central to London. There was also a falling off in the demand, as there is no mail until Saturday. Bankers lowered their rates to 107¾ and 108¾. The actual transactions were at 107¾@107⅞ for sixty days and 108¾@108⅝ for sight. Commercial sterling sold at 106@107.

Gold was dull and heavy, declining from 110⅝ to 110¾. Loans were at 4, 7, 1 32 and 7 gold for carrying, and flat for borrowing. The final sale was 1 32 for carrying. Clearings, $34 000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $86,000.

Government bonds were higher in the entire list. An active demand prevailed through the day for both coupon and registered issues, and large purchases were made for investment. One lot of $108,500 registered 1865s changed hands at 107¾, and one of $90,000 registered 1867s at 113¾. State bonds were quiet.

Stocks were unsettled at the opening, with frequent fluctuations. After one o'clock, however, the market was firm and more steady, and advanced up to the close of business at three o'clock, when prices showed an improvement of ½ @ ⅝ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. The leading features were Western Union, Pacific Mail, New York Central, Pacific Mail, Northwestern common, Union Pacific and Wabash. A good deal was done in small lots again to-day, in most cases at higher prices than the current market prices for larger amounts. Buying late in the day was particularly marked in Western Union, Lake Shore and New York Central, and the orders from the country were larger than on either of the previous days since the opening of the Stock Exchange. The most prominent feature of the dealings was large purchases of New York Central for London account, amounting in the aggregate to about ten thousand shares. In regard to the bank election it is stated that the Lake Shore and Canada Southern Companies have a perfect understanding, and that matters will work harmoniously between them in the future. The market closed strong at near the highest figures of the day.

Two brokers were expelled from the Stock Exchange by the action of the Governing Committee this afternoon for not complying with the rules of the Exchange.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 113; 5-20's of '65, 108; do '65, new, 109; do '65, 111¾; do '67, 113¾; do '68, 114; new 5's, 108; 10-40's, 108¾; currency 6's, 109¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 47; Western Union Telegraph, 87¾; Quicksilver, 18; Adams Express, 58; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 60; United States Express, 61¾; American Express, 58; Pacific Mail, 34¾; New York Central, 90; Erie, 51; do preferred, 70; Harlem, 160; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 75; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89; Northwestern, 41; do preferred, 67; Rock Island, 89; New Jersey Central, 90; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 58; Toledo & Wabash, 45¾; do preferred, no bid; Fort Wayne, 95; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 85; do preferred, 90; Ohio & Mississippi, 22¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 75; Burlington & Quincy, 95; Lake Shore, 71¾; Panama, 99¾; Illinois Central, 99; Union Pacific, 19¾; Central Pacific, 92¾; Ontario, 79; Hartford & Erie 2; Delaware & Lackawanna, 87¾.

LONDON, October 2—5 P. M.—Consols 92¾@92¾; 5-20's of 65, 85; do '67, 85¾; 10-40s, 91¼; New 5s, 91¾.

FRANKFORT, October 2.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, October 2.—Rentes, 56f 95c.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, Oct. 3, 1873.

About the most important feature to be noted in a better feeling in commercial circles; merchants generally were very hopeful to-day, some of them confident that the panic is over, and the fact that some of the banks have commenced to discount, although very sparingly, is regarded as a very encouraging omen. There is very fair business reported in the markets, although, like everything else, it is affected somewhat by the scarcity of currency; in regard to values we have no important changes to note.

APPLES—Are coming in more freely, some 600 barrels having been received here by the Fort Wayne Road within the past 24 hours; hence, there is an easier feeling, and unless there is a slacking off in the receipts, a decline is almost certain; we continue to quote at $3@4 ₱ brl for fair to choice, and $2@2.50 for common.

BUTTER—Some dealers report the market as being easier, but there has been no decline in prices, and the stock of choice is small. Quotations may be fairly given at 10@15 for inferior to fair solid packed, 20@25 for medium to prime, and 28@30 for prime to choice roll

BEANS—Are in rather better supply, but prices remain unchanged at $2.50@3 per bushel.

CHEESE—Trade is still reported as being very satisfactory, [notwithstanding the recent] prices recently have been liberal, there is, as yet no accumulation, and prices are still sustained. We continue to quote prime Ohio Factory at 13¾@14 to the trade, and 14½@15 in a jobbing way. Prime Ohio Sweitzer, 16@18.

EGGS—The arrivals, although by no means large, are increasing, but as yet the demand is fully up to the supply, and prices are fully sustained, 24@27.

FLOUR—The demand, like everything else, has been curtailed somewhat by the closeness in the money market, but prices are fully maintained. We continue to quote spring wheat flours at $7.25@7.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $7.75@8 for red winter wheat. Our wholesale dealers will doubtless be obliged to curtail their purchases somewhat for the time being, as sellers generally are declining currency in payment to be sent by express, and, as is well known currency is scarce. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—We have to report a very fair business; there is a very good demand for all kinds of grain except Wheat, and of it the arrivals continue small, consequently there is but little on the market. We continue to quote red wheat at $1.45@1.50; amber $1.53@1.55, and white at $1.58@1.60. There is little or no inquiry from the interior, and the main cause for, in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the flour market, are buying very sparingly. The arrivals of Oats are fair, though not more than sufficient to keep up the demand, hence prices are still sustained; sales reported at 45@48, the outside figure for choice white. The arrivals of Corn, both ear and shelled, continue meagre, but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; we are reported sales of shelled at 45c, and ear may be quoted at the same figure. Rye is quiet and unchanged, 80@90. Barley continues very irregular, and there is but little doing in it here —brewers generally are buying their supplies in the west.

GROCERIES—Notwithstanding the last Richelegram was considered favorable to holders, our advices from the seaboard report trade as being very dull, and prices have declined within the past few days from ½ to 1¾c per lb; the stringency in money is no doubt the chief cause of the reaction, although the recent heavy purchases at Rio by the United States, are not without their effect, as besides having materially reduced the stock, that Coffee had almost reached the highest notch, hence the diminished demand. Refined Sugars are quiet but unchanged. Molasses and Syrups steady at quoted prices.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 27¾@28; good to prime 25¾@27c; fair, 24@25c. Roasted one lb. packages, 31c; in sacks, 30c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 12¾; Standard A, 11¾; Extra C, 11¼; Light Do, 10¾; Fancy Yellow Ex. C, 10¾; Other Yellow Sug rs, 8@10.

SYRUPS—Ext a White Drips, 80c; Sugar Drips, 70c; Amber, 65@70; lower grades, 50@55, as to quality.

RICE—Carolina Choice, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80; Prime 73 to 75.

HAY—The supply of baled, although not large is somewhat in excess of the demand and the market is generally reported slow, although prices have undergone no change ranging from $20@25 per ton, according to quality.

HONEY—Is selling at 28@30c per lb.

POTATOES—In steady demand, but unchanged; sales on track at 85@90c per bushel from store, and from wagons at $1@1.05 per bbl. for Baltimores, and $1.50@3 for Jerseys.

PEAS—$1.75@2 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, by the coop, 50@75c per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9½ lb. Do. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11c; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 13¼c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 17¼. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Canvas Shoulders, 9c. Extra Mess Pork, $18.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tces, 9¾. Do. half bbls, 10¼c. Do. bbls 11c. In 3 lb. pails, 12¼c. Do. in 5 lb. tin pails, 12¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $18.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tces, 9¾. Do. half bbls, 10¼c. Do. bbls 11c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12¼c. Do. in 5 lb. 12¾. Do. in 10 lb. pails 13¼c ₱ pound. Do. in 6 lb pails, 12¾.

ONIONS—$4@5 ₱ brl.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is at 12@13c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.50 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

TIMOTHY SEED—Is in jobbing way, $3.60 @3.65. Flax Seed unchanged at $1.90.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7¾@8 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, 94@95.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY. } THURSDAY, October 2, 1873.

CATTLE

The receipts since the date of our last report Wednesday noon, were light and consisted mainly of through consignments; the supply on sale therefore, has not accumulated; trade all week has been comparatively slow. Of strictly prime shipping steers, the supply to day was very light; we heard one dealer assert that there was not what could be called a strictly prime bunch of cattle in the yards. As compared with last week prices are from ¼ to ½c higher, but, as already stated, trade is slow; buyers are taking hold sparingly, in consequence of the unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of money matters, but that there is a better feeling cannot be doubted. It is generally expected that after eastern markets will be considerably better next week, as the shipments not only from here but elsewhere in that direction, have been unusually light—New York is reported better already. The principal cause of which the offerings largely consist, is not selling as readily as it has been; the demand seems to be falling off in the eastern markets, and we are told that buyers from the eastern part of the state, who have been buying largely of this class of cattle, are aboard to return home. Indications are not very favorable for common cattle, unless there is a very material falling off in the arrivals. The feeling seems to prevail, however, among intelligent and well informed dealers, that prices for cattle have certainly reached their limit, which accounts to some extent for the falling off in the receipts, as owners generally seem unwilling to sell at present prices.

There was a sale this afternoon at 6 cts. and the cattle are said to have been nothing extra; we have no doubt but what a few head were good enough for the handling, [illegible] but the general run of the cattle are about the [illegible] concessions from late figures. The Philadelphia failure has thus far made no noticeable impression on the general market. The most decided effect has been to discredit to small lots of domestic fleece and pulled, 5,000 lbs Georgia and 10,000 lbs unmerchantable withits tops sold at 30@32c; 10,000 lbs mixed stock at 37@38c, 50 bales and 1,500 lbs Texas at 23@33c, 5,000 lbs scoured do at 70c, 1,000 lbs Colorado at 50c, 5,000 lbs Australian at 52c, 10,000 lbs Smyrna, white stock, at 21c, and 25 bales Cape at 33c. Of imported sheep skins sales have been reported of 250 bales Cape, and 700 do. skins, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—There is little or nothing doing, and prices are nominal. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX and above at 42@45c, X at 38@42c, medium at 42@45c coarse at 45@48c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—Fine at 40@42c, medium at 42@45c, coarse at 45@48c, combing washed at 47½@50c, combing unwashed at 42@45, Canada combing 40 @45c, fine unwashed 38@40c, coarse and medium unwashed 36@38c, tubwashed 50@55c, Colorado unwashed 22@25, extra and merino pulled 40@42, No 1 and super pulled 40@45c. Texas, fine and medium, 25@30c, Texas, coarse, 18@20c, Californ fine and medium, 30@35, California, coarse, 27@30c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The trade movement was slow with commission houses, but there was a fairly active jobbing trade. Cotton goods are steady in price at cu rent rates. Ginghams, Delaines and Worsted cottons, Flannels are sold ahead of production and firm in price. Fine cassimeres and colored flannels and repellants are fairly active. The old firm of Paton & Co. who have suspended, make a surplus in their business of over a million dollars.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, October 2, 1873.

The Crude market continues quiet and rather weak, though prices, as compared with yesterday, are without quotable change, 85@90c per barrel at Parker, equal to 2¼@2¾c ₱ gallon delivered here. It is said that a buyer who can produce the greenbacks can obtain the commodity at almost his own price in the oil regions, as currency is scarce and producers needy. Refined continues very dull and prices are weak and drooping in sympathy with the raw material, quoted nominally at 12¾@13 on cars here, and 15¾@15¾ delivered in Philadelphia. Exporters, from all that we can learn, are making very few purchases, owing mainly to the difficulty in negotiating foreign exchange; the outlook to-day, financially, w s regarded as being more favorable, hence, hopes of an early improvement in trade are entertained.

Oil barrels continue quiet and unchanged; countries, $2.10; city make, $2.15.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Brls.
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	229
Rushnell	Radiant O. W.	401
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	463
Stevenson	Peerless O. W.	625
Stevenson	Petrolite O. W.	458
Bushnell	National O. W.	160
Fisher Bros.	Iron City O. W.	223
McKelvy	Coemon O. W.	307
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	456
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O. W.	774
Fisher Bros.	American O. W.	458
Total		4,553

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
L. Irvin & Co.	Waring Bros. & Co	2 304
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, Frew & Co	2,972
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	269
Total		5,536

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Graff B & Co.m	3	Isabella Furnace.o	5
Nimick & Co.m	9	J Reamer m	7
Jacobus & N.m	5	Reese G & W.m	4
Carnegie K & Co m	2		
Total			35

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace.o	43	Lucy Furnace o	28
Shoenberger & Co.o	31	Brown & Co.o	3
Park B & Co.o	2	McKnight P & Co o	5
Zug & Co.p	1	Lloyd & B.p	1
Nimick & Co.p	1		
Total			112

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter.m	8	J A Caughey m	2
J Moorhead.m	2		
Total			12

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Cotton firm at 18¼c. Flour higher; superfine western and State $5.20@5.70; extra do. $6.00@6.25; S. Louis $6.00@6.50. Wheat scarce at $1.42@1.44. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1.50; winter red western $1.60@1.62; white $1.70. Rye quiet at 90c. Barley firm at $1.40. Malt quiet at $1.35@1.50. Corn dull; transfer west n mixed 62@65c; sail do 66@67c; white 68c. Oats firmer; new mixed western afloat 34@35c; white 35@37c. Coffee dull at 20@22c. Sugar dull at 7¾@8c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 6¾ @7¾c. Crude petroleum 24c; refined 27c. Tallow firm at 9c. Provisions—Pork steady at $17.00@ 17.25. Lard quiet at 9¾@9¾c. Beef dull and unchanged. Butter in fair request at 20@28c. Cheese unchanged.

NASHVILLE, October 2.—Cotton dull at 16½@ 17c. Flour steady at $5.90@7.50. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand at $1.35@1.55. Corn still at 63c. Oats nominal at 40c. Coffee active but declined ½c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and prices are nominal. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 9½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides 12c. Whisky steady at $1.03. Meal unchanged; cured 14@c; plain 13@c. Peanuts 6c. Whisky strong at $1.07.

CINCINNATI, October 2.—Cotton firm at 17c. Flour steady at $5.40@7.00. Wheat firmer at $1.25. Corn in demand at $1@$1.5. Oats steady at 36@37c. Barley quiet at 80c. Barley firm at $1.35@1.50. Pigs quiet at $4.25@4.50. Lard quiet; kettle 9¾@10c; prime 9¼@9½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 11c; clear sides 11¾@11¾c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 9¾c. Whisky nominally unchanged; no sales.

CHICAGO, October 2.—Flour steady at $5.50@6.00. Wheat active; No 1 $1.38; No 2 $1.03; No 3 $2@3c. Corn active and firmer; No 2 at 36½c. Rye active; No 2 at 86c. Barley active; No 2 spring at 90c. Pork is nominal at $14.50. Lard steady at 7¾c. Bulk meats and Bacon firm; shoulders 6c; short ribs 8¾c; short clear 9c. Whisky firm at 95@96c.

CLEVELAND, October 2.—Wheat nominal but with a firmer feeling; No 1 red 1.40; No 2 at 1.38. Corn quiet and steady at 35c for No 2. Oats steady; No 1 at 32c; No 2 State 31@32c; No 2 at $1.30. Petroleum firm but unchanged; standard white in car lots 13c.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.—Cotton firmer at 8½@ 9¼d; sales of 15,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 6d. Flour 26s. Pork 63s. Bacon 34s. Cheese 63s. Lumber and middlings 28 | 45s.

ANTWERP, October 2.—Refined petroleum 41½f.

MILWAUKEE, October 2.—Flour steady at $5.00. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.10 currency; $1.06½ cash; No 2 steady; No 2 spring $1.03 currency. Corn market firmer at 41c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 68c. Barley buoyant and 2c high r; No 2 85c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Flour firm; superfine $5.25@5.50. Wheat dull; red $1.45@1.50; amber 1 40 advancing; 60c. Oats active at 50@51. Petroleum firm; crude 10½; refined 16c. Whisky unchanged.

BALTIMORE, October 2.—Flour in good demand; superfine $4.10@5.00. Wheat active; No 1 red $1.50; No 2 do $1.45@1.47½. Corn active at 45c. Oats firmer at 44@45c. Rye quiet. Provisions quiet. Pork $17.25@17.50.

TOLEDO, Oct ber 2.—Flour firmer. Wheat active; better; under Michigan spot $1.37@1.47½; seller October $1.38½; No 2 red $1.37. Corn 1@1½c doing; high mixed 38c. Oats dull; No 1 36c; No 2 32½c.

MILWAUKEE, October 2.—Flour steady. Wheat firmer; No 1 Milwaukee $1.06 cash; seller October $1.06½; No 2 red $1.37. Corn 1@1½c doing; high mixed 38c. Oats dull; No 1 36c; No 2 32½c.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Beeves to-day's receipts 854 making 1,980 for three days, against 3,810 same time last week; under a large decrease in supply prices advanced about ½c above last week's closing rates; sales of third grade at 6@6½c for poor to fair Texans; the best Texans in market sold at 7c; a few extra at 7½@8c; 20 cars Texas, 624 cwt, 6@6½c; 10 cars, steers 5 cwt, 6@6½c; 10 cars Missouri steers, 6 cwt, 6c; 10 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, 7@7½c; 7 cars Illinois, 8 cwt, 12½c, and 10 cars Kentucky at same; 10 cars Illinois, 10 cwt, 7½c; 10 cars Kentucky at same; 10 cars Illinois, 10 cwt, 7½c; 10 cars Illinois, 10 cwt, 7½c; 10 cars Illinois, 10 cwt, 7½c

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Shamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd steamer Bremen at New York.

Broke Jail.

A dispatch received in this city this morning says that the murderer Porter, and Oswald, the horse thief, broke jail in Columbiana, Ohio, yesterday afternoon, and took towards the Ohio river.

Important Meeting of Manufacturers.

We would call the attention of the manufacturers of this vicinity to a call published in another column for a meeting to be held this afternoon at Lafayette Hall. The subject to be considered is a very important one and should receive the attention of every one interested.

Boley, the Balloonist.

John E. Boley, the unfortunate victim of the terrible "balloon accident" at Wapello, Iowa, was a native of Allegheny county. He moved to Allensville, Vinton Co., O., leaving that place last June (25th), for Aledo, Ill. His age is about 31. He made twenty-eight ascensions before coming West, and has made twelve since. He leaves a wife and four children in destitute circumstances. His wife has been staying in Ohio, and the three oldest children are now there. Recently she became so uneasy about him that she felt she must come soon or never to see him again. She was here and entreated him several times during inflation not to make the ascension, as she felt he would never come down alive, and at last when everything was ready she bade him adieu and told him to kiss the baby for the last time. Her presentiment seems to have been too true. His remains have been taken to Aledo, Ill., for interment.

Alleged Malicious Prosecution.

Mr. C. A. Boucher yesterday instituted suit in the Common Pleas, against Joel L. Bigham, Esq., for damages for malicious prosecution. It will be remembered that a similar suit was entered against him a few days ago by Mr. James T. Wray. Mr. Boucher alleges in his complaint that Mr. Bigham made an information against him before Alderman Suter, of the Thirty-first ward, charging him and others with forcible entry and detainer, caused him to be arrested and held for bail; that the grand jury ignored this bill and required the prosecutor to pay the costs; that the right to premises, for which Boucher and others had been prosecuted for taking forcible possession of, had been amicably settled some two or three months before —which settlement Mr. Bigham was fully cognizant of; and that said prosecution was instigated by spite and malice. The Court fixed the bail in the sum of $1,000.

AN OFFICER IN A QUANDARY.

A Refusing Quartette.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Lieutenant Wogely, of Allegheny, arrested a man in a saloon on Ohio street for acting disorderly. The man acted so bad that in taking him to the lock-up he was compelled to call for assistance. He requested Peter Scholtzman, of "Grant" Engine, Peter Suter, a man named Speck, and a man named Emerick to assist him, but they all refused. Speck, however, went for another officer, who assisted in taking the man. Wogely will enter suits against the parties this morning for refusing to assist an officer when called upon.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

City and Railroad Officials Taking a Pleasant Excursion and Talk Over Their Affairs in a Social Manner.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, a meeting of the Street, Road, and Survey Committees of Councils, a quorum of each being present, was held at the office of the Superintendent of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, foot of Ross street. At 11 o'clock the party proceeded by a special train as far as Nine Mile Run, and examined what President Cohen called the "points of conflict" between the city and the railway authorities. In addition to the Councils Committee the following named gentlemen accompanied the party: President Cohen, Treasurer Donnelly and the Engineer of the Connellsville Railroad, the City Engineer, City Solicitor, the Second Avenue Improvement Commissioners, and a number of interested property holders. After a free interchange of opinion between the officers of the road and those of the city, as to the matter at issue, the party returned to the city and proceeded to the Monongahela House, where they partook of a sumptuous repast. The trip was agreeable to all concerned, and will do much towards paving the way for a settlement of the matters in dispute between the city and the road.

ALLEGHENY STREETS AND SEWERS.

Meeting of the Committee Last Evening—Important Business Transacted.

Last evening the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting and approved bills to the amount of $1,500. The pay rolls for the Eastern District amounting to $1,496 98 and the Western amounting to $1,940.25 were approved.

The City Engineer was instructed to advertise for proposals for grading and paving Cross street; also to advertise for proposals for building a sewer on Pennsylvania avenue from Beaver avenue to Manhattan street.

The ordinance for the repaving of Lacock street which had been referred to the Committee by Councils was acted upon unfavorably and the Committee decided to report against the measure.

The Western District Street Commissioner was instructed to notify the property owners to open an alley between the gas and chemical works in the Fifth ward, for public use. It is alleged by the residents in the neighborhood that a public alley has always existed there, but the property holders have closed it up, hence the instruction of the Committee.

The contract for building a main brick sewer of seven and a half feet on Madison avenue and East street from Conant street to the city line was awarded to Charles Faulkner. The cost of this sewer, which is a very large one, will be about $60 000 and it will not be commenced till next spring.

POSTAL POINTS.

The Head of the New Postmaster—The Work of Change Still Going on.

Yesterday afternoon the bond for the new Postmaster was received from Washington City. The security required is $150,000, of which $120,000 is for the general office and $30,000 for the Money Order Department. The sureties, however, are to be increased to $200,000 for the latter, that is they must be worth just twice as much as they go security for. The security asked is considerably larger than that given by the former Postmaster. It is presumed that the recent revelations have shown the Postmaster General the great importance of Pittsburgh as a postal centre. Major Negley had not time to secure his bondsmen last night, but they will be secured to-day

The work of re-organization still goes on. Yesterday John E. Curtis was appointed Cashier, Mr. Curtis for a number of years was the Cashier in the U. S. Assessors office in Allegheny, and proved himself a thorough accountant and a reliable man.

Thomas Steel, late of the Monongahela House, was appointed a clerk at the delivery window. He is well recommended, and it is believed will make a good officer. Forest Wade was appointed a clerk in the circle, or distributing department. His recommendations are of the highest character.

Major Petherbridge next proposes to appoint a lady to take charge of the ladies window, if a suitable person can be secured. Somebody ought to tell him of the Pittsburgh Woman Suffrage Association.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

Second Anniversary of the Protestant Institution Yesterday—A Worthy Charity—Brief Description.

Just out beyond the extreme East End of the city, beyond our lately annexed village of Wilkinsburg, and about three hundred yards from the toll gate which leads to the right, as you leave the ancient but recently annexed possession, which can boast of the worst side-walks, there it can be truly said, the worst roads in the county can be found, stands an institution, new and young in the years of the Home of Aged Protestant women may find a home for them and see that their declining years, drum of busylife, has not been. Mr. Jas. Kelly contributed the grounds, five acres. It is on a beautiful little knoll, and a four-story and garret, long brick building has been erected. It is a comfortable home-like looking structure, in which it seems healthfulness has been fully considered as regards ventilation, and nowhere can a more pure atmosphere be found in this respect. Yesterday was its second anniversary, and we made the occasion for a stroll through the buildings. Mrs. M. C. Taurson, the efficient Secretary of its Board of Managers, acted as our guide. We entered the first floor, the front of which is undermined by six cellars, two of which are occupied by two immense heaters. These cellars all have cemented floors, and their walls are as dry as chips. The front portion of this floor is used as a common sitting room for the old ladies, and is comfortably and neatly furnished. Back of the sitting room is the dining hall, a cheerful and bright looking apartment, and then we go to the kitchen and store room, where all is as bright as a new pin." The walls, too, are a marvel of neatness and cleanliness, something which pervades the entire building to a remarkable degree. We go up a flight of stairs to the second floor, where we find on one side the parlors and chapel, the latter of which is furnished with a splendid organ, which, we understand, was a gift. The other side of the hall is used for sleeping rooms. These rooms are little *bijous* in their way, being very tastefully and plainly furnished. Each lady has a room to herself, with all the conveniences. Then there are bath rooms and everything to make the House comfortable. There is another floor only furnished. We were introduced to a Mrs. Kelly some eighty-two years old. This lady takes a pride in making quilts, and has decorated her room very elegantly with little articles manufactured by her own hand. She recently made a beautiful silk patch quilt, which she presented to the donor of the ground, Mr. Kelly, to whom however, she is no relation. The third floor is unfurnished, Mrs. Thurston told us, from lack of funds. Years are many applicants, and they have the vacant rooms, but not the means to furnish them. The ladies earnestly beg the community to assist them in finishing the furnishing of the house. They solicit the Protestant churches to take up their cause and see if they cannot assist them by collections and otherwise in completing the appointments for the building. The managers hope that this Fall they will be able to complete their work. There was a lunch served on the Home yesterday, and considerable money was collected there, but not enough to materially aid them. The Institution shows that it is in worthy hands, and it is only hoped that it may be fully sustained and prove a lasting success and monument of Christian charity.

"SYNOD OF THE WEST."

The Last Day's Proceedings—The Spiritual Interests of the Church—The Educational Progress Made—The Sabbath School Work—Appointments for Next Synod.

The First U. P. Synod of the West continued its sessions yesterday, in the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny.

MORNING SESSION.

The Synod was called to order by the Moderator at nine o'clock, and half an hour was spent in devotional exercises, Rev. Dr. Clark presiding.

Rev. Dr. Reynolds was invited to a seat. The committee appointed to examine the minutes reported, and the Synod adopted the report.

Rev. J. W. Winter obtained leave of absence, and Rev. A. D. Gilliland was excused from further attendance.

The Committee on Presbyterial boundaries made a report. No change was made in the boundaries with the exception of the Presbytery of Detroit, which was enlarged so as to include the whole of Michigan.

Adopted.

SPIRITUAL.

The Committee on Narrative and State of Religion reported that there was "nothing in the reports of Presbyteries bearing directly on the state of religion in their bounds. They contain nothing in regard to family worship, prayer meetings, or attendance on public ordinances. This is an omission to be regretted, and one that should be guarded against in the future. Peace and brotherly love prevail in a goodly measure generally in the congregations under the inspection of Synod. During the past Synodical year fifteen pastoral relations have been dissolved. Six young men have been ordained to the office of the ministry, four students of Theology have been licensed to preach, and eleven installations have taken place. One congregation has been received from a sister church, and three congregations have been organized. One minister has been received from another branch of the church, and one has ceased his labors on earth. On the 22th of June last, Rev. Wm Fulton, an able and successful minister of the New Testament, departed this life."

The following was submitted for the adoption of the Synod:

Resolved, That Presbyteries be directed to be more full and specific in their annual reports to Synod in regard to the state of religion in their bounds.

Report adopted.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Board of Education recommended the adoption of the following resolutions relative to Westminster College.

Resolved, That we have heard with satisfaction the report of the Board of Trustees of Westminster College in reference to its present condition and future prospects.

Resolved, That we as members of this Synod having a deep interest in the welfare of this College, hereby pledge ourselves to aid the Board of Trustees and agents in every proper means for the speedy and large increase of her Endowment.

Resolved, That we recommend our agent to confer with the agents of the Seminary Endowment as to the best time and manner of operation in order to avoid a conflict.

Resolved, That the persons whose terms of office have expired be re-elected.

Adopted.

BOARDS OF THE CHURCH.

The Committee on the Boards of the Church reported in substance as follows:

The reports of the various boards are generally of a very encouraging character. The committee believes that at no period of the past were these agencies of the church doing their work more efficiently and successfully than at present. The reports of the different boards present very encouraging features. They are each greatly crippled, however, in their efforts on account of lack of funds to meet pressing necessities. The Board of Foreign Missions is principally in need of money to meet present actual necessities and to pay several thousand dollars borrowed at a high rate of interest.

In Madras Board is $13 thirteen thousand dollars in debt. This money is due to the missionaries, most of whom are entirely dependent on the Board for support. The Freedmen's Board cannot do the work, which the last Assembly ordered, unless more funds are furnished. Should they fail in establishing the educational institutions ordered by the Assembly much of their past work will be in vain.

The contributions to the Board of Church Extension show an increased interest in that department, as evinced by the increase in the contributions from year to year, especially during the past three years. Still they need money. In view of the facts, and the necessities of the Board of Education, to meet their obligation, and of the Board of Publication to do what should be done, a series of resolutions are recommended for adoption by the Synod. Pastors and missionaries are enjoined to instruct the people more thoroughly in the duty of giving liberally of their substance, as an act of religious worship, beneficial alike to the giver and receiver.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Sabbath Schools, through Rev. Thomas Bracken, reported that owing to the death of their Chairman, Rev. Wm. Fulton, they were not in possession of data sufficient to make as complete a report as they would desire. From the information they had, they were enabled to conclude that the Sabbath School work within the bounds of the Synod is active and prosperous. The number of schools were reported to be 117; officers and teachers, 1,113; scholars, 8 817; contributions during the past year, $5 946; the average number of months the schools are open is ten, which is a large increase over the past year, and bears ample testimony that those having this important work in charge have been diligent and faithful. While a majority of the schools were open the full year, some were open but six months, some but four, while a few congregations have no schools at all. The report closed with a series of resolutions recommending a greater interest. Adopted unanimously.

Synod then adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Synod convened for the afternoon session at two o'clock, and spent a short time in devotional exercises.

The financial condition of the Allegheny Seminary next came up for consideration, and after some discussion Synod passed a resolution recommending the increase of the endowment fund, urging it upon the attention of the liberal-minded, and directing the Board of Trustees to appoint an agent to solicit subscriptions.

Rev. J. T. Kennedy was appointed financial agent to solicit subscriptions to the Enowment Fund of Westminster College.

The Sabbath school interests were next considered, and a committee appointed of one from each Presbytery, with Rev. J. W. Bain as chairman, to urge increased attention to this work, to look over the work in the bounds of Synod, and to report facts and figures and suggestions as to how the cause might be advanced, to the next Synod.

The Moderator, Rev. Dr. French, was appointed to preach a sermon on "Beneficence," before the next Synod. His alternate to be Rev. Joseph Kerr.

Rev. Dr. J. T. Cooper was appointed to prepare a paper on "Ministerial Sustentation," to be read before the next Synod.

The Committee on Synodical Finances reported a deficiency from last year. They recommended a tax of six cents upon each member of the Church in the bounds of the Synod to meet expenses and settle the deficiency—the remainder, if any, to go to the Allegheny Seminary.

The report of the Superintendent of the Publication